REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,884.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	17	„ Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	19		June
„ Cannanore	20	„ Madras	1
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Narsakal	22	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Cochin	23	„ False Point	6
„ Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Koweit	12
„ Bunder Abbas	1	„ Bahrein	13
„ Lingah	1	„ Lingah	15
„ Bahrein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	6	„ Guadur	20
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Corun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	0 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0
Thull	2	8 0	1	4 0	0	4 0
Alibaugh	3	0 0	1	4 0	0	6 0
Rewdunda	4	0 0	1	8 0	0	8 0

The Corun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents;

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

(Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,173 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. LEE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. ANCOVE, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CARADOC, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Caradoc.

Bombay, 8th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 7½, 8, 9	lbs
5 „ Coloured Twist	
5 Cases Colored Prints	
7 Bales Damaged Blotting Papers	
Few pieces of fresh York Ham	
A quantity of valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plateware of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

2 Cases woollen cloth 2 cases prints, 2 cases printed handkerchiefs, 15 bales canvas, 1 case pencils, 10 cask blacking, 1 case flannel, 1 case superior pelisses by Rogers, 1 ca e knives of best quality from 1 to 10 blades, with ivory, mother o'pearl and other sorts of fancy handles by celebrated makers, 1 case dolls, 3 cases looking glasses, 1 case parcels.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—

3 Cases Gilt Mouldings.

On account of Syed Cassim—

A few hundred feet Gilt Frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture consisting of handsomely carved Blackwood and English Furniture, Grand Piano by Broadwood, Mirrors, Plated Glass and Porcelain vases, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, valuable Plants, &c., at No. 8, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, instant, sale commencing at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned residence, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, p aats, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE of superior fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex s.s. Orchis.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice of Moir's fresh oilmanstores, consisting of 1 lb. tins marmalade, assorted jams, kippered herrings, herrings a la sardines, lobsters, carrots, green peas, mock turtle and ox tail soups, hotchpotch soup and bouilli, O ford, Cambridge, and Polish sausages, salmon, French butter, Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, lucca oil, assorted tart fruits, potted tongue, chicken, ham, and tongue sausages, calf's foot jelly, minced venison collops, Aberdeen smoked sausages, onions, gooseberries in syrup, clams, Scotch haggis engine, pearl coffee, walnut maccaroons, mixed Tunbridge combination, picnic, Victoria vanilla, dessert Shrewsbury and royal dessert biscuits, assorted comfits, green peas, gravy, mutton hams, superfine 1½, 8½ lb. mustards, pickled herrings and pork, pomelee marmalade, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Orchis.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following:—

Plated ice pictures, hot-water plates, tea pots, plated knives and forks, cruet frames, decanter stands, lady's kid gloves, rubber watering pipes, Bohemian glass and gilted flower vases, Bohemian glassware, level, table time-pieces, American clocks, riding whips, walking-sticks, paper machie trays, water filters, flower vases under glass domes, gold lace border, pictures, 1 case needles, 1 case gilted watch chain, 1 case glass bottles with stoppers, 100 cases of bar soap, 5 crates of crockery ware, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy—

17 Coils Galvanized Wire Netting.

1 Case containing 150 lbs. Gold Colour Nails.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodjee—

7 Cases containing about 1235 lbs. Gum Mastic.

On account and at the risk of underwriters—

S F C—1 Case Silk Umbrellas

To be sold without reserve, to close an account—

7 Sets of Camphorwood Chests.

On account and at the risk of concerned—

1 Case well-polished Cutlery, consisting of knives, scissors, &c., of an excellent maker.

1 Case Glass Buttons of various sorts and colours.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved large and small round-tables, full carved lady's writing table, mahogany coloured and blackwood carved pier tables, teapoys, carved stools with damask cushion, blackwood wardrobes, teakwood cupboard, screens, blackwood cots, camp cots, easy chairs, reclining couches, dispense tables, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhoties, scarfs, chintz 5 pieces of canvas, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Shares of the New Victoria Press Company of Madras Limited at Share Bazaar.

ON FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Share Bazar, by order of Mortsegee Cooverjee Leeladhur, and on account and at the risk of Morsegee Gungadass Toolseedass, the following Shares:—

6 Shares of the New Victoria Press Company of Madras Limited, Nos. 4, 12, 21, 89, 100, and 103.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are a an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 75 years old."

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London. L.S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

GENUINE SUCCESS OF MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13TH,

T. W. ROBERTSON'S ELEGANT COMEDY OF

CASTE.

The Hon'ble George D'Alroy	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Captain Hantrio	Mr. J. Batson.
Eccles	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Dixon	Mr. Cook.
Marquise de St. Maur	Miss Florence Norman.
Esther Eccles	Miss Carry George.
Polly Eccles	Miss Jennie Nye.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

Mr. Capias	Mr. T. Andrews.
Wormwood	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Charles	Mr. J. Batson.
Mrs. Corsett	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Susan	Miss Jennie Nye.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE .....Rs. 2
STALLS ..... „ 3 | PIT..... „ 1

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9.

Tickets to be had at SUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHIEF OFFICES, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR HIRE.

The following ARTICLES are for SALE or HIRE at MR. JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY'S, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon:—

One Portable 5 Horse Power Steam Engine; various sizes Centrifugal Steam and Hand Pumps; large and small Lathes; Screw Cuttings with Gaps; Drilling Machines; Bullock Gears; Chunam Mills, &c., &c.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a large GODOWN in Marine Street, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. WALLACE and Co.—Apply to

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo malì*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomatums, and Powders. Its effect on the hair is magical, for health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming toilet extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Apropos of the above, we quote a letter just received from an Officer:—"It may appear as if I intended to flatter you, but I can assure you I state the simple truth as regards your Hair Douche. My wife lost nearly all her hair since she had the Dengue 18 months ago; now, since using the Equatorial Hair Douche, she is again getting her hair quite fast, and although she only commenced 2 months ago, yet the new hairs are good five inches long."

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, two 30 H.P. BOILERS, complete, with fittings. Apply to "E. F." care of this Office.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sixing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bondling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

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Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

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SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE INSPECTION to the large STOCK just landed, which has been SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED for INDIAN WEAR:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ....Rs. 10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Air Pillows	6 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Travelling do	2 0
Warm do	35 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Nail do	0 14
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 10 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Hair Brushes and Comb } in Case	10 8
		Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 23 0	Portmanteaus or Straps	12 0 to 23 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from	15 0
		Overland Trunks	49 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Solid Leather	49 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Extra Large	75 0	Linen do. do.	6 0
White do	22 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Courier Bags	6 8	Cotton Socks do.	0 8
Silk and Wool	52 0	Money Belts	3 8	Warm do. do.	15 8
Under Vests, from	14 0	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Do. Pants	26 0 to 6 8	Leather Purses	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0
Sleeping Suits, each	17 0 to 17 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponges, Bath, large	3 8
				Soap Boxes	1 8
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
				Tooth Brushes	0 10
				Nail do.	0 14
				Hair Brushes and Comb } in Case	10 8
				Blankets, each	11 8
				Long Rugs, or Scotch Maud, from	15 0
				Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
				Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
				Warm Gloves	1 14
				Do. Mitts	1 12
				Do. Mufflers	2 0
				Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
				Sailor's Knot	1 10

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IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60 0
„ „ „ Dress Vest	12 0
„ „ „ Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8 8

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0
„ „ Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
„ „ Single Breasted „	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	23 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0
„ Trousers or Breeches	21 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	15 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0

SHIRTS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts per doz.	45 0
„ Linen Wristand Fronts „	60 0
Badham's Dress Shirts each from	7 8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts per doz.	60 0
Badham's English Cambric „ „	50 0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns) each	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool „	9 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH MAY, 1874.

THE activity in the Liverpool Cotton market has apparently been merely temporary, this morning's telegrams advising a quieter feeling, probable sales 12,000 bales, the two days' receipts at the American ports being 8,000 bales against 9,000 and the exports to Great Britain 7,000 against 10,000 on same date last year. In New York, Mid Uplands on the spot, and futures are quoted ¼ cent. per lb. higher, but this is accounted for by the advance of ¼ per cent. quoted in Exchange on London. The imports into Liverpool are again heavy, 26,000 bales, making a total of 61,000 for the past three days; and to this, combined with a want of support in Manchester, may probably be attributed the quieter tone of the market. From Manchester the ordinary market report comes steady at unchanged prices, but looking below the surface there is evidently a want of confidence which the late spurts in cotton have in no way dissipated. The unfavorable reports from this side may in some measure be accountable for the depression, but the leading influences are probably to be found in the unsatisfactory position of the home trade and the unsettled state of the labour market. Under these circumstances the news received to-day of renewed difficulties between masters and workmen in the coal and iron trade in the north of England is worthy of serious notice, in connection with both the raw and manufactured staple, as with the present increasing figures of supply the question of the trade demand will be more than ever of importance.

Consols have recovered to 93¼, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 58⅞ per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—As usual on the first day of the mail there has been very little doing in sterling; the amount of bills offering has been extremely limited, and advices from Calcutta being again easier a further decline in rates has been established. We quote 6 months' sight paper:—Banks, 1s. 11¾d. to 3/16d.; Credits, 1s. 11 7/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta we do not hear of any business having been done. *Government Paper* is very firm, with an upward tendency. Quotations nominally are—Fours Rs. 102¾; Fours and a half Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half Rs. 107¾, but there are no sellers at these rates.

The SHARE MARKET has been active, and considerable transactions have taken place in favourite shares at advancing prices. Bank of Bombays are firm at yesterday's rates. Colabas are a shade better. Spinning and Weaving scrip is in strong demand at a further advance. The following are the principal quotations:—

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	460
Colaba Land Company	1,360
Apollo Press Company	4,400
Bombay Press Company	975
Fort Press Company	4,800
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,800
Bombay United	1,300
Dharamsey Spinning & W. Co.	1,330
Great Eastern	2,650
Manockjee Petit's	1,470
Morarjee Spinning	1,470
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,000

COTTON.—Yesterday's news has rendered dealers more difficult to deal with, their prices in most instances showing a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but at this level buyers are unable to operate freely. Supplies of all kinds are very moderate, and we hear of reports of rain in the Dharwar districts likely to retard arrivals and deteriorate the quality of the crop. To-day's closing prices are:—Mowa, Rs 188; Bhownuggur, Rs. 186; Dhollera, Rs. 184; Sawginned Dharwar, Rs. 197; Compta, Rs. 180; Akote, full pressed, Rs. 197.

FREIGHTS are firm but without alteration, sailing ships for Liverpool being still quoted nominally at £3-7-6 to £3-10, and steamers at £3-3 9 to £3-5 per ton.

GREY GOODS show no material alteration, the demand is quiet, while holders are asking fully previous rates.

YARNS are steady but unchanged.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 25th April.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	272 10 0	117
Goods	1,314 6 0	171
Electric Telegraph	14 0 0	"
Total	1,601 0 0	Total 288

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN *s. s.* INDIA left Aden for Bombay at 11 a.m. on the 11th instant.

THE SHIP MATHERAN, 941 tons, Captain J. H. Patterson, will sail today in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE GLENHUNTLEY, 546 tons, Captain G. W. Large, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Newcastle N. S. W. (February 28th), calling at Galle, with a cargo of 723 tons coal, and Captain Dife as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s *s. s.* AUSTRALIA, 1,336 tons, Captain Carlo Lanero, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Genoa (April 13th), calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Canal, with a cargo of 15 packages haberdasherry, and 7 barrels oil, for transhipment from Port Said to Bussorah, and the following passengers:—Mr. Anania Ferras and Mr. Michele Policano.

THE *s. s.* ARIEL, 722 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (April 3rd), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Canal, with a cargo of 4,601 bundles and bars iron, 200 packages nail rod iron, 30 packages hardware, 298 cases iron sheet, 208 packages cotton, 184 packages machinery, 50 barrels sulphate of copper, 55 packages yarn, 80 packages yellow metal sheets, 2 cases earthenware, 25 cases slates, 50 packages paper, 100 cases tobacco, 10,000 bricks, 2 casks hemp, 120 casks cement, 16 cases corks, 10 bundles sheet iron, 4 605 bundles hoop, 7 cases provision, 100 cases gin, 50 casks disinfecting powder, 76 packages wine and spirits, 35 cases beer, 7 cases zinc 10 kegs nails, 2,165 casks China clay, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Australia (s)	Lanero	Genoa, April 13.
	Ariel (s)	Brown	Liverpool, April 3.
	Gleahuntley	Large	Newcastle, Feb. 28.
	East	Greenock	Greenock, Nov. 26.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	President Oursel	Genello	Havre via Tellicherry.

The ship Matheran, Patterson, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on yesterday last:—

Steamer Avoca, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Australia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel, s, 319 packages hardware, Khimjee Jewa.
Muriel, s, 150 kegs sulphate of copper, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 23 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee; 28 cases medicine, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Colombo, s, 2 cases table salt, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 20 casks China clay, N and B. Wadia & Co.
Coromandel, s, 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Glasgow.

Ithuriel, s, 10,000 fire bricks and 132 casks fire clay, Rustomjee Sorabjee; 33 casks fire clay and 5,000 fire bricks, S C Narreiwalla

DAILY EXPORTS—12TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Lindsay, s, 58½ cwts coir yarns, Hormusjee Pestonjee; 400 bundles linseed, Rolli Brothers.
Macedon, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 140 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.
Centurion, 1,300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 1,500 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Cordic, s, 25 bales wool, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe and Co; 66 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 7 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co.
Midlothian, s, 45 bales cotton, Rehemoothoy Habibbhoy; 2 bales cotton Dhurumsy Chutoorbhoy; 120 cwt coir yarn, Mowjee Daysl.
Wimbledon, s, 43 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 160 bales cotton, Framjee Scaly and Co; 375 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 196 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 23 bales hemp, Nathoo Soondurjee.
Ithuriel (s), 200 bales cotton, Beecherdas Ambaidass, 150 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.
Hutton, s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 600 bundles gails and 180 bags wheat, Soonderdas Mooljee; 52 bales cotton, Edward Baudry and Co.
Burmese, s, 150 bales cotton, Vishnoo Roognath; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dayal Jairaz; 2 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsy; 200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, Rowjee Prajee; 20 bales cotton Govindjee Vulloo, 69 bales cotton, Khimjee Hurjass; 60 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee, Australia, s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 2,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co., 1,000 packages wheat A. Trading Company; 2,000 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co; 192 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Dido, s, 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 550 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi, s, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Dido, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 250 bales cotton W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golden Rossett, 840 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co, Avoca, s, 144 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee; 60 bales cotton Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi, s, 4 cases indigo, M M Misree; 6 packages cardamoms, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 11th May, 5-40 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 12th May, 10-5 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-east, north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29-85, rain fall 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29-75.

VINGORLA, 12th May, 7-10 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 93.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—12th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 57 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 39 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th May, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th May, 7-39 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 44 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 12th May, 11-5 A.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 46 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 12th May, 7-55 P.M. Time in transit, 16 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th May to 8 P.M. of the 12th May is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 43	0 5
" Galle	2 26	1 1
" Kurrachee	6 47	0 9
" Madras	0 33	0 5

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 9.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal, Superintendent of Garrison Instruction of India, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 11.

Lambert, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE—May 11.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal, Superintendent of Garrison Instruction of India, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Whitmore, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by H M's Secy of State an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate

H E the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant F W Snell, of the Bom S C to be an Asst Supt of Police in British Burmah.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces Commission:—

Capt T A Scott, Asst Comr, 3rd Class to officiate as Asst Comr 1st Class, from the 1st April 1874, the date on which he made over charge of the Upper Godaveri District to Col J C Wood.

Capt H H H Hallett, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Class, from the 16th March 1874, the date on which the orders transferring Mr J F Muir, of the Civil Service, to the Bombay Presidency, took effect.

Mr Aubad Hussain, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Class, from the 27th March 1874, the date on which Capt T W Hogg took charge of the office of Cantonment Magst Jabalpur.

The services of Mr A C Lyall, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr A P Howell, M.A, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is appointed to officiate as Secy in the Home Dept during the absence on deputation of Mr Lyall, or until further orders, Mr Howell received charge, this day forenoon, from Mr Lyall.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr F Thompson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 18th instant.

Col Des Barrow, Dist Supt of Police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police in Oudh during the absence on leave of Lieut Col R H M A ken, v c, or until further orders.

The p ointment is to take effect from the date of Col Barrow receiving charge of the office.

Lieut H ry St Patrick Maxwell, of the Bl S C and Asst Comr of the 3d Grade in Assam, has passed the examination in Jurisprudence, Political Economy and Indian History.

Mr J Dearden, B A, Professor of Literature in the Benares College, is appointed Inspr of Schools in the Central Provinces vice Mr J Kibble.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj C G Gunning, Offg Comdt of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2 d-in-Command, vice Lieut C I Mackeson, and to continue to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Col Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Mr A C Lyall, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept reign Department. With reference to the above, Mr A C Lyall assumed charge of the Foreign Dept on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Mr H W Dashwood is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Gover General at Benares, vice Mr C P Carmichael. Mr Dashwood received charge of the Benares Agency from Mr Carmichael on the 14th April 1874.

Maj J G Bell, Depy Comr, 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Comr of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of Lieut Col J Allardyce's departure to Europe.

Maj E R C Bradford, Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Offg Political Agent at Oodeypore, is appointed to be Genl Supt of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, vice Col Charles Hervey, C B, who vacates on succeeding to his Colonel's allowances.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the classified list of the Political Department:—

Capt J C Berkeley, Political Asst of the 1st Class, to be Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to fill an existing vacancy in that Grade.

Capt (Local Maj) S B Miles, to be Political Agent of the 2nd Class, vice Maj E R C Bradford.

Capt H B Abbott, Political Asst of the 3rd Class, to be Political Asst of the 1st Class, vice Capt Berkeley.

Mr Framjee Bikajee, Political Asst of the 3nd Class, to be Political Asst of the 2nd Class, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut D W K Barr, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd Class, vice Capt Abbott.

Capt C W Burton, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd Class, vice Mr Framjee Bikajee.

The services of Lieut E B Nixon, Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment in the Punjab Frontier Force.

With reference to Notification No 7286, dated 2nd April 1874, appointing Maj A G Mayne, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Cant nment Mag at Mozar, Capt C Miller, 3 d Squadron Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties during the absence of Maj Mayne, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Kiernander, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for eighty-one days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gover Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept of Military Accounts:—

Capt H G Pritchard, M S C, Offg Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, is confirmed in that appointment.

M J W S Hunt, M S C, is brought on the permanent Establishment as an Asst with effect from the 27th June 1873, the date on which he completed the prescribed term of probation.

Maj Hunt will continue to officiate as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts during the employment of Capt Pritchard on the personal staff of H R H the Govr of Fort St. George, or until further orders. This cancels G G O No 420 of the 22nd April 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on fur ough on private affairs:—

Lieut John Abercrombie, Bl S C Qrmr of the 7th N I, for 2 years.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut Henry James Barr, Bl S C, Qrmr 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah Regt of N I, for 10 months.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, Capt F K Hawkins, late Bl S C, has, as a special case, been granted a pension of £100 per annum, instead of that notified in G G O No 1169 of the 11th November 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col Cornwallis Oswald Maude, Bom S C,—16th Dec 1873.

This cancels G G O No 137 of 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (Medical Certificate):—

Lieut Col Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, v c, Bl S C, Inspr Genl of Police, Oudh,—for six months.

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt Henry Wilson Gordon,—6th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Jasper Burne, Bl S C,—6th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Maj (Brevt Lieut Col) John James Hood Gordon, Bl S C, Comdt 29th (Punjab) N I, for six months.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, is published for general information:—

Capt W H Pierson, R E, will join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham about the 25th April 1874, for six months, in addition to his furlough, in order to qualify for promotion.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col B J C Prior, Controller, Public Works Accounts is appointed as a temporary arrangement to the charge of the offices of the Chf Engr and Secy to the Chf Comr of Oudh in the P W Dept and will continue in charge till relieved, Lieut Col Prior assuming charge of the above offices on the afternoon of 7th April 1874.

Capt R A Sargeaunt, R E, and Lieut J S Biscoe, B S C, delivered over and received charge, respectively, of the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay, on the forenoon of the 13th April 1874.

Mr J R Preece, Asst Supt, Persian Telegraph, is grant d six months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 10th current, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C S Bickers, Asst Engr N-W Provinces, is transfered to Bengal, Provincial Establishment.

Mr R K Williams, Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 23rd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut W Peacocke, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to the N-W Provinces for employment, as 3rd Assistant Principal in the Thomason College, vice Captain Beauchamp, R E.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the P W Dept, with effect from 1st March 1874:—

To be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

Lieut Col R H Sankey, R E, Offg Chief Engr, 2nd Class, and Secy to Chf Comr, Mysore.

To be Chief Engr 3rd Class.

Mr T W Armstrong, Offg Chf Engr 3rd Class, and Offg Secy to Chf Comr, Central Provinces

Lieut Col F W Peile, R E, Offg Chief Engr, 3rd Class, and Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

To be Supg Engr, 1st Grade.

Mr W G Rawlinson, Supg Engr, 2nd Grade, and Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr A G Comm in Supg Eng, 2nd Grade, and Secy to Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana.

To be Supg Engr, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. Rayne, Supg Engr 3rd grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Maj D Limond, R E Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieut Col E Davidson, R E, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, N W Provinces.

To be Supg Engr, 3rd Grade.

Capt C C S Moncrieff, R E, Offg Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, N W P.

Capt J F Stoddard, R E, Offg Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, Bengal.

Mr C Cheyne Offg Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway.

From 2nd to be 1st Grade Ex Engr.

Mr. W D Brockman, Oudh.

Lieut Col E D R Ross, S C, Hyderabad.

M H W D La Touche Sindia (State) Railway.

Maj J. Birney, R E, Military works.

Maj J Browne, R E, Military Works.

Mr J H Wilson, Central Provinces.

Mr E J Martin, Delhi District, Rajpootna (State) Railway.

Mr A O Cregeen, Holkar (State) Railway.

From 3rd to be 2nd Grade Ex Engr.

Capt W H Rec ett, Military Works.

Capt H Y Murray, Rajpootana.

Mr A Stoddard, Mysore.

Mr J W Byers, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr F B Walker, Neemuch (State) Railway.

Mr R E Fallsiner, Military Works.

Maj D C Walker, R E, Military Works.

Capt C Crawford, R E, (ungraded), Military Works.

From 4th to be 3rd Grade Ex Engr.

Mr P J Willmore, Oudh.

Mr A J Bell Military Works.

Mr F B Henslowe, Oudh.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Central Provinces.

From 1st Grade Asst to be 4th Grade Ex Engr.

Mr R M Henderson, British Burmah.

Mr M S. Dooley, Punjab Northern (S ate) Railway.

Mr W H Johnson, Military Works.

From Engineer Apprentice to be 3rd Grade Asst Engr.

Bomda Persad Basu, Military Works.

Mr F G Fox, Military Works.

Mr A J P Jones, Military Works.

Mr G Humfress, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Lieut J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, has passed the examination in the native language according to the Departmental Standard.

Mr M H Marin, Asst Controller, 3rd Grade, N W Provinces is transferred to the Indus Valley State) Railway.

Col F J Davies, Ex En 1st Grade, Barrackpore Division, is appointed to take charge of the Office of Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Military W rks, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj W R Tucker, R E, or until further orders.

Lieut Col R Murray, B S C Depy Director Genl of Telegraphs, is allowed three months, privil ge leave.

Mr. A J L Coppel, Director of Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Depy Director Genl during the absence of Lieut Col R Murray on leave, or until further orders.

Mr F Lane, Supt, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Director of Traffic, vice Coppel.

Mr J S Lincoln, Asst Supt of telegraphs 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Mr J Burke on privil ge leave.

Mr W F Melhuish, Asst Supt of Telegraphs 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr W H Brooke, or until further orders.

Mr H J Walton, Depy Director Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

Mr A Herbage, Traffic Manager and Accountant, Indo-European Telegraphs, is appointed to act for Mr. Walton during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following promotions, are made in the Junior Branch, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 1st April 1874;

Mr A J Wilson, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

Mr A G Wyatt, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, to Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr T E M Claudius, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr F Kitchen, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr W Stotesbury, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr A Cooper, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade.

Mr J H Wilson, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade to 2nd Grade.

P W DEPT—MILITARY WORKS.

Subject to approval and confirmation of the Govt of India, P W Dept, Maj J Birney, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the office of Supg Engr, 7th Circle, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he relieved Maj E Perkins, Supg Engr.

Mr G Pettitt, Asst Engr, Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st May 1874.

Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 4th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr H E Grant, Engr. Apprentice, is transferred from the 2nd to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

Mr F W Morse, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Fyzabad Division, Military Works to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 30th April 1874.

Lieut M Longmarne, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, transferred to the 4th Circle, Military Works, by Inspector Genl. Mil. Works, is posted to the Dugshai Sub-Division, Kussowlie Division, Military Works.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUTCHINSON—May 6th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Captain H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

[illegible], at Mangalore, Ellen, the beloved wife of Colonel J. J. Palmer, Madras Staff Corps.

CASMIER—Maysth, at Madras, on Friday, Mr. G. S. Casmier, Assistant Examiner Ordnance Accounts, aged 57 years and 6 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

THE changed spirit of the Home Administration of India could not have been more strikingly manifested than in the correspondence which, according to one of Reuter's telegrams, has just been going on between the India and War Offices, with regard to the charges made on this country for military expenditure in England. The evidence given by Lord Lawrence, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Mr. Kellner last year to show that the charge for recruits is unduly high, and that it is unfair to India to make her pay the cost of the depôts maintsined at home, produced no impression on Mr. Grant Duff, though it wrung from Mr. Fawcett an indignant denunciation of the selfishness of England in uniformly deciding to the disadvantage of India every point of disagreement that arose in the settlement of the financial relations between the two countries. In fact, the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, though they held very liberal views as to the domestic administration of India, thought it their duty to carry out, in the management of India's financial arrangements with England, and generally also in the conduct of this country's foreign affairs, the imperial policy of the English Cabinet. Lord Salisbury, who is nothing if not controversial, takes as might have been expected a different view of the responsibilities of his office—a view which seems to us likely to provoke discord among the members of the new Ministry, and which cannot be frankly given effect to without having consequences which it may be doubted if his Lordship has foreseen. Even his enemies, who predicted that Lord Salisbury could not remain six months in office without quarrelling with his colleagues, could hardly have anticipated that the narrow-minded, hard-headed, and hot-tempered aristocrat who is now Secretary of State for India would seek to distinguish himself as the advocate of Home Rule in England's chief dependency. This, however, is the line which Lord Salisbury appears to have marked out for himself, this is the road by which he means to reach the temple of Fame reserved for great statesmen.

The War Office, we are told, urged the very sensible argument that "the English army really forms a reserve of the Indian Army, thus "enabling India to reduce her European garrison to the lowest peace footing"; but, unless the telegram does him injustice, Lord Salisbury has taken up the untenable position that India ought only to pay for the English troops actually stationed in this country. The sole justification which can be pleaded for the existence of the English Government in India is that only the presence of an English garrison saves the country from falling a prey to anarchy. But to keep up the full strength and efficiency of this garrison it is necessary that recruits should be regularly raised in England and trained there in a knowledge of regimental discipline and the use of arms before being drafted for service in India. It is quite possible that the charges for training these recruits may be "excessive" as compared with the cost incurred by the East India Company in days in which soldiers were cheap and the standard of living at home for the lower classes was not very high; and no one will have reason to complain if the question as to what ought to be the charge for each recruit is referred to the arbitration of an independent authority. But it will be a much more serious matter if the arbitrator be called upon to give judgment as to the fairness of the principle of maintaining a reserve in England for the army in India. Magnanimous Englishmen, in their present mood of doing justice to everybody without distinction of colour or creed, are quite capable of asserting that, if India wants English mercenaries, she ought to be left at liberty to buy their services at the market price, instead of being bound down to accept soldiers trained under the English War Office. But the English civilians who are good enough to administer the affairs of this country, and to retire in the prime of life with liberal pensions—some of them to well-paid appointments in the India Office, are all foreign mercenaries in the same sense in which the soldiers are; and, when once the principle is admitted that India has the right to choose her own instruments of administration, and only to pay the market price for them, it will be impossible to have one rule for the military and another for the civil service. Lord Salisbury can hardly, we fancy, be prepared to raise a question which is strictly analogous to that relating to the cost of recruits for the army—namely, whether India would not save money and be as well governed as she is now if she were only to employ as many English civil servants as she wants and pay them at rates which would be eagerly accepted by thousands of competent men at home, and if she were to do away with the Council of India and the Staff of the India Office—now costing her nearly £400,000 a year—and to appoint a Consular Agent to look after her affairs in London. But this discussion has apparently been provoked by the Secretary of State with so much want of caution, that the whole foundations of our rule in India have been laid bare for the analysis of reformers who are ready to sacrifice all feelings of patriotism in order to do justice to India.

It is certainly time that, to prevent endless haggling about the cost of each soldier and ounce of ammunition supplied to India, the financial relations between the two countries were arranged on some intelligible principle. We may be accused of political heresy, or even of disloyalty—but we cannot help thinking that the simplest and most satisfactory plan would be to let the Indian Government bargain for its own supplies of men and materials, and frankly to require it to contribute, in addition, a fixed proportion of the Imperial expenditure every year. India ought, in fact, to be treated as an integral part of the Empire, and to be held responsible for the conduct, and in great part for the cost, of all Eastern wars in which England may be engaged. It is obvious that this free recognition of India's proper place in the Imperial system could not be made unless the country were allowed to have a more independent form of government than that by which it is now held in subjection. But we do not fear the consequences of reforming the constitution of the Indian Government. Indeed, speaking merely of our experience in Bombay, we should say that the present system of administration is so unnatural and so hateful to the people that it must break to pieces at the slightest strain. A foreign despotism, administered by fools, is necessarily the very worst form of government that a nation can be cursed with.

AMONG yesterday's telegrams a line disposed of the fact that a man had passed away who played the highest though not the most prominent part in one of the greatest events ever achieved by British arms in India. In these peaceful, easy-going times many persons may be found who, when reading this telegraphic obituary notice, did not know who Lieutenant-General Archdale Wilson was, and felt no curiosity in him beyond speculating whether he was not a person whom seniority had pushed quietly upwards to a Generalship. Such persons must belong to the young generation whose thoughts are not much disturbed by the recollection of comparatively recent events in Indian history, and with these individuals many a famous Anglo-Indian's name must be content to be a sound and nothing more. But at this moment there is many an old man in England and in India who remembers the dark days of 1857, and whose recollections of the particular incidents of the mutiny will be stimulated by the news of the death of General Wilson. "Some men are born to greatness, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Archdale Wilson was a good soldier, who did his country good service on the Hindon and distinguished himself particularly in the actions at Ghazeeoodnuggur, but nevertheless it is doubtful whether it was not good luck more than good soldiership which found him at the head of the army that captured Delhi. This was the event which gave him his name and made him his fortune and invested his memory with a certain amount of fame, but we do not think he was the man who did most for the success of that ever-memorable and glorious siege. When the British troops were first assembled before Delhi he was not the commander; that post he obtained after a series of casualties had cleared the way. On the 25th May 1857 General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, who had hastened from Simla when he heard of the first mutinous outbreak at Meerut, was fatally attacked by cholera at Kurnaul. He was succeeded in the command of the field force by Major-General Sir Henry Barnard, and during the time that the rebels were making those vicious sallies from Delhi which tried our troops so severely Brigadier Wilson held command of one of the columns and Sir Henry Barnard that of the other. On the 5th July Sir Henry Barnard died from cholera. The unfortunate General was succeeded by General Reed, who, in bad health before his appointment, grew worse after it, until, as Sir John Kaye says, "during his brief season of responsibility his "health broke down under the exertions and anxieties of his position, and it became useless any "longer to struggle against his daily-increasing "infirmities." General Reed left his arduous post and went to Simla, and on the 17th July Brigadier Wilson found himself in command of the Delhi Field force. In this position, under ordinary circumstances, he might have made himself conspicuous by displaying even ordinary generalship; but who, unless possessed of talents of the most brilliant description, and stern and unabating courage, could hope to signalise himself among the force before Delhi when it contained men like Nicholson, Tombs, Chamberlain, Hodson, the heroes of the Cashmere Gate, and many other meteors of gallantry? General Nicholson's wonderful courage filled the minds of a sect of natives with such awe that it is well-known they abandoned their ancient faith and worshipped him; Chamberlain's head and arm were sound and strong, so that his advice was as valuable as his personal prowess; Tombs, the dashing, was respected far and near; Hodson, beside his numerous acts of dare-devil pluck, excited attention far beyond the shores of India when it became known how he had captured the old King of Delhi, and shot the imperial cubs who used to slake their brutal thirst for cruelty by making English mothers drink the blood of their children. Among such a company it would indeed have been difficult for General Wilson to shine like a "bright particular star." Though he was in command when the British troops stormed the stronghold of the rebels, there is reason to believe that, if he had had his own way, Delhi would never have been captured,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

The Lords last night passed the Land Transfer Bill, and read for the second time the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill for restraining the introduction of illegal practices into the Church Services.

In the House of Commons the new Licensing Bill was read a second time.

FURTHER STRIKES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Renewed difficulties are reported from the north of England in the iron and coal trade, eight thousand ironstone miners having struck work yesterday.

LONDON, 11TH MAY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93¼.

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 94¼.

Bar Silver ..... 58¾.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Calypso, Tennant and Mirzapore.

SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, will be observed as a public holiday in Calcutta in celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected at Umballa on the 24th of May. Major-General Hill will come down from Simla to meet him.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the station of Dacca be retransferred from the Eastern Frontier District to the Presidency District.

A TELEGRAM was received from Liverpool yesterday, reporting that the iron ship Mooresfort, which left Newcastle, December 5th, with a cargo of coals for Bombay, has been burned.

WE learn from Madras that the ship Bengal, one of the vessels that put to sea from the roads at the commencement of the cyclone, was wrecked on Saturday last near Coconada. No particulars of the occurrence had been received.

ACCORDING to the most recent accounts, it is expected that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will reach Murree about the end of the third week of the current month. His Honor proceeds via Srinuggur in Cashmere.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay.

A COMPLIMENT is paid to Sir Dinkur Rao in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. He is formally exempted from the operation of those clauses in the Arms' Act which render people in possession of arms without a license liable to fine and imprisonment.

THE 32nd Pioneers have hutted themselves down in the famine districts, and have been told that they may expect to remain where they are until after the rains. Does Government, the *Pioneer* inquires, dole out food to them from the Famine Relief Fund stores?

THE total value of the merchandize imported into India in the eleven months ending 28th February last was £29,294,306, and of treasure £4,378,646, so that the value of the whole import trade was £33,672,952. The exports amounted to—merchandize, £48,422,200; treasure, £1,769,962—total £50,192,162.

THE Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries on the last day of March were Rs. 14[illegible] against Rs. 18,91,35,473 on the corresponding day in 1873, and against Rs. 22,16,23,492 on the corresponding day of 1872. The Bombay balance has been reduced most—from six crores thirty lakhs to two crores seventy lakhs.

WE notice that an Act to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers, and prime movers attached thereto, in the city of Bombay and within certain districts in the Bombay Presidency, (being Bombay Act V. of 1873) received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th April last.

THE Rajah of Kuppurthulla, says a Punjab contemporary, imitating the example of the Maharajah of Puttiala, is about to apply to the Government for the services of a medical officer, who will be permanently attached to his State. It is stated that the Maharaja is desirous of securing the services of Dr. W. P. Warburton, Civil Surgeon of Jullundhur.

THE opium revenue of the current year 1874 75 has already begun to exceed the low estimate made in the budget. Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's duty on Malwa have yielded £1,115,627, or £78,423 more than the estimate. Bombay claims the lion's share of this excess, namely £46,726, and Calcutta £31,697. This is due to the persistently adopted practice of underestimating the opium revenue.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Governor of Madras had been requested by the Supreme Government to limit his stay on the hills this year to three months. We did not quote the rumour, as it appeared to us to have an air of improbability about it. This proves to be correct, as an Ooty paper now announces, by request, that there is no foundation whatever for the report.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* hears from Ladak that Mr. Johnson, the Wazeer of that District, has been most indefatigable in his endeavours to make the necessary arrangements for the supplies which will be required for the members of the Yarkand Mission on their return journey, and the result has been that everything which may be requisite has been provided and is now on its way to the various depots between Leh and the Kara Korum. Mr. Johnson was to have started, when the advices left, to personally superintend the laying out of the supplies.

THE case of Thakur Kapilnath Sahai Deo vs The Government was dismissed by the Calcutta High Court on the 5th. The plaintiff sued to recover possession of large estates in Chota Nagpore, which had formerly belonged to his father and which had been confiscated, after the mutiny, on the conviction and execution for treason of the then proprietor. The presiding Judges viz., the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birch, held that the claim was barred by limitation, and were further of opinion that the plaintiff's contention failed upon the merits.

At a recent meeting of the Russian Geographical Society, the Secretary read a communication from Mr. Baronofski, regarding a railway to Central Asia. Mr. Baronofski proposes to lay a line from Saratof on the Volga across the Ust-Urt by Kungrad to Chardjui and Khilef. The total distance of this line would be 1,500 miles. This project, however, met with no favour, as it is anticipated that M. de Lesseps will construct a line which, running along the northern districts of the Turkistan Province, with a feeder from Tashkend and Bokhara, will pass to a terminus somewhere in the north-eastern portion of Kashgaria, by which means Russia may develope her relations with China.

THE *Pioneer* has been furnished with what purports to be a sketch of the treaty concluded with the King of Burmah by the French Embassy at Mandalay. Our contemporary says—"We give no guarantee that the document is correctly described, but feel nevertheless that the information reaches us in a way which claims for it a certain amount of attention. The 1st article of the new treaty, as we are told, merely relates to the conditions on which Frenchmen may buy land in Burmah; the 2nd settles the question of tariffs; the 3rd that of respective Consuls; the 4th is unimportant; but the 5th pledges France to help the King of Burmah in case of difficulties with England. If this clause has really been inserted, all that need be said is that Burmah is more likely to find it a well spring of disappointment than we a source of trouble."

AN occasional correspondent writes from Simla to the *Pioneer*:—Government is about to call for a return of officers, civil and military, occupying houses in Simla, the property of Rajahs and other natives, without paying rent for the same. In each case the culprit will be requested to explain the grounds of such gratuitous occupancy, whether by reason of his own powers for good and evil out here or of his influence with relatives at home having authority. The exposures will be numerous and unpleasant, but quite necessary to check the present immoral state of things, whereby men who would scorn to accept coin, condescend to occupy a rent-free house out of mere friendship to the native proprietor. It will be a great blow, however, to English landlords desirous of disposing of their property, as under the present system there is keen competition on the part of Rajahs and others for the purchase of estates suitable to secretaries and other high officials, which will of course die out if this form of shaking the pagoda tree be abolished.

BANDORA THIEVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are all rendered most uncomfortable at Bandora just now, owing to the defective police arrangements there. The hill is frequented every other night or so by thieves, who have made a call at almost every bungalow, and, although the pilferings have never been of any great value, it is not agreeable, having, on account of the weather, to keep your windows open, to be visited during the small hours of the night. One of the burglars, on last Friday night, was disturbed, and left his tools behind him. No steps, however, have been taken by the police, notwithstanding the clue they possess, but they have been waiting for the thief to come forward to claim his missing tools—a very likely thing, indeed!—but the Fouzdar has an impression that the matter can be of very little moment, as he had reported the circumstance to the authorities at Tanna and had no reply or instructions from them.

The ladies will owe you a debt of gratitude, if by publishing this it will be the means of stirring up the police. A RESIDENT.

Bombay, 12th May.

LAND ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your leader of the 6th instant regarding some experiments which have been made for ascertaining the exact value of the produce of lands of different qualities, and comparing it with the assessment, I consider you have hit a decided flaw by pointing out that only portions of certain fields were made the subject of experiment instead of entire fields. You remark that a field of ordinary size contains land of very different qualities, which were all noted at the time of the survey. This is perfectly true. The classification of soil under the system obtaining on the Bombay Revenue Survey is based on a scale adapted to the anna value of a rupee, as the method most intelligible to the classer and to the ryot himself. A field is divided into several compartments, and, an average being struck of the relative values of the latter, the assessment is fixed with reference to the proportion that average bears to the maximum rate, the latter of course representing sixteen annas. Now it is evident that the comparing of the outturn of a particular portion of a field with a rate derived in this manner for the entire field cannot give a correct result. A field may be composed of soil of both sixteen and eight anna value. If the portion experimented upon be the former, the outturn is exaggerated; if the latter, the assessment must appear unduly high. Another important objection noticed by you is that no allowance is made for fallows nor for bad seasons. Certainly, the experiments, to be trustworthy, should extend over a number of years, so as to embrace fluctuations arising in the above respects. But this would involve delay, and the object in view might apparently have been equally well attained by consulting the village Bunneah's books. Many ryots systematically draw advances year after year on the security of their crops, which become the property of the sowcar and are bodily handed over to him. The latter credits the husbandman with the value of his crop, and the figures in his book are an easy guide towards determining the average outturn of a field through a series of years, including seasons both good and bad.

I cannot agree in your remarks as to the inferiority of the Bombay system of Revenue Survey. It has at least the recommendation of promoting the welfare of the ryot in a greater degree, and of placing him on a more independent footing. You observe that the Bombay assessment is evolved out of an intricate process of measurement and classification which fails to stand any practical test. The measurement is a simple matter enough, while as to the classification you are probably unaware that the abundance or otherwise of the crops already produced is a point which is invariably made to modify all set considerations as to the capability of soil. The circumstance is somewhat of an anomaly, but it has nevertheless a satisfactory effect.

From the low assessment hitherto in vogue I can understood their not in any case exceeding one-sixth of the produce, while in some cases they are altogether disproportionately low. Now under native regime, where a crop assessment is in force, the share levied by the State is usually a fourth and often a third. Is there any valid reason why our assessments should not in some degree be assimilated, when the subjects of native States contentedly pay their assessments and decline land in British territory on comparatively favourable terms? QUERIST.

*** "Querist" might surely infer, from the fact that subjects of native states "decline land in British territory on comparatively favourable terms," that these terms are not really so favourable as he is inclined to suppose.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE TANNA SESSIONS COURT will sit to-day, and again on Monday the 25th, and afterwards, daily, till the end of the vacation.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The *Jami-Jamshed* states that Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir has taken, on lease, for ten years, the Grant Road Theatre.

SILVER CARRIAGES FOR THE GAEKWAR.—A correspondent states that two carriages made of silver for the use of the Gaekwar have been brought to Nowsaree.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY of the Police has been transferred to E Division (Camateepoora) from the 15th instant, and Mr. Smith, Deputy Superintendent, takes his place in the Fort.

ACCIDENT.—A labourer, employed at the Albert Mills, Parell, got his left hand jammed in between some machinery on Monday while the same was in operation. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSESSORS.—The *Surya Prakash* complains that the assessors nominated to act in the Sessions Courts are not properly chosen. There are many among them, says the *Prakash*, who are neither competent nor willing to perform this onerous duty.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—On Sunday night last, an attempt was made to break into the shop of a mattingseller at the corner of Mombadavi Tank Road. It was, however, frustrated, and the perpetrator retreated, leaving behind him an angrika and a pair of shoes. These articles have been handed over to the detective police, with instructions to institute an enquiry.

AN ARREST.—A Goanese named Antone de Cruz against whom an information was laid the other day by Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, was arrested yesterday at Parell. The accused is alleged to have given false evidence at the late Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court in the Sonapore riot case on behalf of one of the Parsee prisoners.

ASSAULTING A POLICE PEON.—A Hindoo goldsmith named Ecknath Mahadhowjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Patrick Ryan with assaulting a native policemen while in the execution of his duty. It appears that on Monday evening complainant went to defendant's house to serve a summons on his father. Defendant came up to him, seized him by the neck, and pushed him, when he fell down. He then snatched the summons which was in the peon's hand and tore it to pieces. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,450. Of these, 1,237 were new admissions, consisting of 509 Hindoos, 410 Parsees, 215 Mussulmans, 78 Christians, and 34 of other castes. The daily average attendance being 171·15. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 319; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 265; diseases of the air passages, 219; whooping cough, 30; catarrh, 17; chicken-pox, 5; measles, 3; typhoid fevers, 2; small-pox, 1; and mumps, 1.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Patrick Ryan, a Mr. Flanagan was charged with assault by a native lad employed as bill collector to one Luis Bell, a tailor. The complainant said that he went to collect the money due to his master by the defendant and he was slapped on the face. On being questioned by the defendant, he said that he had been to the shop every day, and that he did not take any bill. Another lad, who was the only witness for the complainant, stated that he was on his way to the National Bank from Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co., and saw the complainant slapped once on the face. The defendant said that he paid Luis Bell ten rupees on account, and had in the first instance asked that credit should be given him for that amount on a receipted bill, and that he would pay whatever balance was due. This Luis Bell never did, but constantly annoyed him by sending over this young lad, who seemed to come there for the express purpose of provoking him. The magistrate dismissed the charge.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.—The further hearing of the above case was resumed on Monday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate. Mr. Payne (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Branson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, defended the accused. Dulsookram Hurgovun said—I am head karbharee of the Koth Durbar, and have been such for the last four years. Formerly I was moonim of the firm of Kurrumchund Premchund of Bombay. I know the informant Petamber Mooljee. I know the witness Vurjrai Sakerlall. In February 1873 I was in Koth, Petamber Mooljee was also there, and I left Koth with him. He started before me from Koth, and I joined him at Dholka in the same month. From there we went to Ahmedabad. Petamber Mooljee had left Koth in the morning for Dholka, and I started at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dholka is about twelve miles from Koth. The day after we started from Koth we reached Ahmedabad. Keshrasing Bhoputsing, the brother of Roopaliba, Ranee of Koth, Bhowsing Prabutsing, and Tuckersing Culliansing, accompanied us. About fifty or sixty persons accompanied me and Keshrasing Bhoputsing. We were such a large party, because we were going on a pilgrimage to Nassick. We started on Mah Vud the 1st. I recollect this, as it was fixed on as an auspicious day. We all reached Ahmedabad on the 2nd Mah Vud. The day after we reached Ahmedabad, I and Petamber Mooljee went to the house of the witness Vurjrai Sakerlall. This was on a Saturday the 3rd Mah Vud. I took Petamber to Vurjrai, as he wanted to make an application for a certificate of heirship. I again saw Petamber at Ahmedabad on Sunday or Monday the 4th or 5th Mah Vud. I left Ahmedabad with Keshrasing on the 5th Mah Vud. We went by the mail train, in which we had engaged special carriages. I left Petamber at Ahmedabad. The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Branson. Two additional witnesses were examined and cross-examined by the respective advocates of the parties, after which the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE PARELL MILLS NUISANCE CASE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Justice Bayley—The fact is the plaintiff was not annoyed by the other mills, which are at a distance.

The Advocate-General said the other mills were not so far off as to counteract the effects of the smoke. It must have polluted the atmosphere, and there must have been some annoyance and inconvenience; but was it such a permanent annoyance as to justify the Court to interfere? The case of Tipping v. The St Helens Smelting Company which, the learned counsel said, was his sheet anchor here, decided that it was not in every case of nuisance in which a Court ought to interfere, and that in determining it, regard must be had to all the consequences resulting from it. It was only in cases where a Court would grant substantial damages that a Court would grant an injunction. The learned Advocate referred to Pack v. Stacey (2 Carrington and Payne, 465) and Parker v. Smith (5 Carrington and Payne, 438.)

Mr. Justice Bayley—Suppose a nuisance continues two or three months out of the year.

The Advocate-General—It is a case of only a temporary, a casual, inconvenience if it continues two months in the year, and one in which a Court will not interfere according to the principles of the English cases.

Mr. Justice Bayley—No doubt if there is no nuisance. You have, however, no power to annoy your neighbours.

The Advocate-General—Every one of us has the power of annoying his neighbours. (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Bayley—And if the injunction is removed, away will go the steam jets, the smoke-consuming apparatus, and the furnaces; the doors and windows will be opened, and things get worse than before. Your clients care more for their dividends than their neighbours' comfort.

The Advocate-General—The Court has no right to assume anything of the kind. There would be time enough to interfere when the nuisance revives. We have the most unexceptionable witnesses on our side: take any, for instance, Mr. Saunders, Locomotive Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Justice Bayley—He is the gentleman who lives among 250 workmen.

The Advocate-General—And here is the gentleman (points to plaintiff) who preserves his rotundity in the midst of the noises in the Dockyard! (A laugh.) Our proceedings have been so far satisfactory to the Municipal Commissioner, who is the guardian of the atmosphere, that he has issued notices to all the other mills to follow our example as to their chimneys.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I think that was shortly after the remarks I made from the Bench, expressing my surprise that the Municipal authorities had given no attention to the infringement of the provisions of the Act.

The Advocate-General said that might be so. He cited a few more cases from 2 Carrington and Payne; Pringle Vaughan, Wills v. Ooney; and said he had also found a case of a steam hammer, Scott v. Firth (4 Foster and Finlayson.) As to the noise compared by some of the witnesses to the surge of the sea, by others to a waterfall, the passing of a railway train, &c., and as to the smoke which frightened Mr. Wilcox out of his life, the learned advocate submitted the complaint was purely a fanciful one, or a constitutional one, on which no Court of Law would grant an injunction or award damages. Coming to the question of reversion, Mr. Scoble cited the case of Mumford v. The Oxford and Wolverhampton Railway Company (25 Law Journal, Exchequer, 265) where it was laid down that a reversioner could not maintain an action for noise; and that not being of a permanent character, no injury was shown. None of the plaintiff's tenants had gone away except Mr. Knight, and he was gone because he has got a good appointment at Calcutta; and none of the tenants who took up Mr. Knight's bungalow had left. The learned gentleman then referred to the case of the Attorney-General v. The Mayor of Kingston (34 Law Journal, Chancery, 481-487), in which Vice-Chancellor Wood goes beyond the principles which had been laid down by his predecessors in regard to continuous and biding nuisances. It had been held by them that, if once it was established that a nuisance was biding and continuous, then only the Court would interfere. There was no evidence whatever in this case to show that there was a continuous biding nuisance. Plaintiff admitted that until April or May 1872 there was no nuisance; and yet the mill had begun to work before November 1871. Mr. Wadia said he commenced keeping notes of the nuisance from 19th August 1872. He put down everything he noticed; and yet it was strange he noticed the smoke to be inconvenient only on the 19th August and the 12th September 1872. Then there was nothing that he noticed until 17th November 1872. On only two occasions during the monsoon of that year had he anything to complain of. Now, in the sixth paragraph of his plaint he stated that the chimney was 88 yards from house No. 1, in which he resides, that the fires of the mill were kept burning fifteen hours every day, and that during the *whole* time smoke issued from the chimney and deposited soot in his said bungalows. His evidence, on the contrary, was that it was only on two occasions any annoyance occurred; and that it was on two days during the monsoon of 1872 that the smoke blew in the direction of his bungalows. It was an important contradiction between the plaint and the evidence; and it would be a ground why the Court should not give him the injunction which he claimed. The plaint had been sworn to; and it was as much on oath as was the evidence. What did they find? They had very ingeniously taken Dr. Lumsdaine's diagram and said from it that, in the particular year 1868, the wind blew in the direction of the plaintiff's bungalows for 127½ days. That could not be, for what was the evidence of the plaintiff himself? That in 1872 it was only on two days that the smoke blew in the direction of his bungalows. If the plaintiff expected to succeed, it must be on his evidence; and he said he made enquiries and found that smoke blew in the direction of his bungalows for three days in all throughout the year. He might say he was not always at home and was absent at his duties, but he must proceed on the strength of his case. Besides, there was his family at home, and he could have, for that matter, employed a man specially to watch and note the circumstances daily. He called as his witnesses Mr. Soundy, Mr. Soden, Mr. Knight, men of some character and position on whom the Court could place some reliance. The other evidence was greatly exaggerated, and was—he (Mr. Scoble) must say without meaning a slur—professional evidence. Mr. Gostling gave his evidence pretty fairly, but the learned counsel could not say the same thing of Mr. Wilcox; and in regard both to Mr. Gostling and Mr. Wilcox, there was this to be said, that they had been retained for the plaintiff. The defendants, on the other hand, would call witnesses highly respectable, perfectly independent, and quite uninterested in mills. They would call Mr. Pedder, whose business it was to look to evidence of this kind; Captain Henry, whose evidence was of very great importance, who was not a paid witness and who, from the commanding position of his bungalow, could see the nuisance complained of; and they would call other evidence of gentlemen of respectability and position, Drs. Weir, Cook, Sidney Smith, Gray, Mackenzie, and others whose professional and mechanical knowledge was far superior to that of witnesses on the other side—Messrs. LeMesurier, Ormiston, Saunders, Barnes, Alcock, and others, who would expose the shameful, the perfectly disgraceful story, which had been suggested on behalf of the plaintiff, that there was foul play on the defendants' part during the inspection of the mills by some of those gentlemen. The suggestion, Mr. Scoble repeated, was perfectly disgraceful to the plaintiff, that these highly respectable gentlemen had one and all been drawn into a foul conspiracy, at the instance of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, to deceive the Court. It was perfectly scandalous, utterly disgraceful, to bring up such suggestions—hinted at instead of being boldly charged.

Mr. Justice Bayley—They had some evidence that——

The Advocate-General said they must have known that a number of plaintiffs' men were watching the defendants' movements. And yet they told a story which was perfectly false when they swore that the strap had been cut. The strap was not cut feloniously or maliciously; but broke accidentally, and the plaintiff himself knew that, before the gentlemen left the premises, it was repaired. Both Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Ormiston would say that it was repaired before they left. Moreover, the plaintiff's brother was actually present at the breaking of the strap, and was never asked a question about it. The learned counsel repeated it was shameful that the plaintiff should try ro eke out a case by such means. As regarded the recent visit to the plaintiff's premises, which the defendants' witnesses were not even allowed to enter in order to judge for themselves whether the erection of the mules and rolling-frames increased the noise, Mr. Scoble almost wished he could go into the witness-box to contradict indignantly evidence of such kind as had been called for the plaintiff. The practices suggested were such as every one of the defendants' witnesses would have recoiled from with disgust and horror. All this was a mere device to eke out a case which could not be sustained by fair means.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Supposing that the gentlemen had never been on the premises before, was it possible that they should be imposed upon?

The Advocate-General explained how the situation of the mills would render it impossible. It was perfectly possible to gauge the noise in the mills without going into the premises at all. Whether one went to the gate or near the cotton-room at the corner next to the plaintiff's house—both spots being inside the high wall—he would find that the noise had already been reduced and was but slight. But when outside the wall and close to the plaintiff's house, no noise could be heard which would create an annoyance, for it was barely audible. Although defendants' witnesses were not allowed to go into plaintiff's premises, on the occasion of a recent inspection, to ascertain whether the noise was not considerably diminished, yet any one standing in the neighbourhood could see how much it was diminished. Witnesses who had often gone to the mills at odd times would also be called, and would speak to the nature of the noise. They fully shared in, and would express to the Court the indignation they felt at the insinuations made against their veracity.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I understood the insinuation was not that defendants' witnesses had been doing anything wrong; but rather that they had been deceived.

The Advocate-General said, taking it in any way, there was an insinuation of a conspiracy, which he indignantly repudiated. Besides there were the plaintiff's men watching all the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The insinuation, as it struck me, was that some of the subordinates in the mills may have done it.

The Advocate-General said that was a charitable way of getting out of it. In reference to the cock-and-bull story of the plaintiff, that the noise was greater when the visitors were not there, the learned counsel remarked that defendants had actually asked plaintiff to send his men to see that the mill was going at full power on the occasion. Mr. Scoble then commented upon the "wonderful diary" produced by the plaintiff when he was recalled into the witness-box. In it they found a *crescendo* movement, for from the 31st March, according to the plaintiff, the noise was daily and regularly increasing on a progressional scale. Mr. Gostling, one of the plaintiff's tenants, said the noise was a roar before the nuisance was complained of. Then according to that wonderful diary, it must have been more than a roar after the 31st March, and the learned counsel only wondered how it had not frightened the Governor away from Parell long before he left it. He did not understand why the plaintiff introduced the story of the dining-table: it was ridiculous, perfectly ridiculous! What a finely attuned ear the plaintiff must have had to be able to compare the noise of one day with the noise of another in a graduated scale from the 31st March. He knew the rolling frames and the mules had been put up, and yet he said he found the noise much increased. If so, why were not Mr. Gostling and Mr. Soden called to prove it? It was a perfectly trumpery diary. And the ladies of the house had had no objection to the noise: they seemed rather to like it than otherwise; and Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said it had had no effect upon their health.

In resuming his address the next day, the learned Advocate-General commented upon the evidence regarding the nuisance from smoke. It was somewhat singular that the entries in the plaintiff's wonderful diary were not more numerous and frequent than in 1872, but all pointed to a steady increase, when by the evidence of his most reliable witnesses there was no nuisance at all. The real effect of that diary was that, during the period when there was no nuisance at all, the plaintiff made many more frequent entries than at the actual period when the nuisance occurred. All the reliable witnesses agreed that since 1872 there was no longer a nuisance. Passing on to the question of noise, Mr. Scoble said, the evidence was very much of the same character, though in point of fact not quite so strong as that about the smoke. There was no objection raised by the ladies of the house; and after that anything complained of by so sturdy and healthy looking a man as the plaintiff was not to be looked upon in the light of a nuisance at all. All the other witnesses considered that the noise was disagreeable: that was all. The plaintiff, on the contrary, said the noise increased every day: in fact at one time his theory was that the further he got away from the mill the louder it grew! The learned advocate called attention to several cases in England, both as regarded smoke and noise, to shew what really were nuisances at law, and what were actionable nuisances. Referring to the case of Gaunt *vs.* Fynney (8 Chancery Appeals) he urged that the plaintiff had embarked in a troublesome litigation without sufficient cause: that dwelling on a fancied grievance he had become so possessed as to have magnified every sound and imagined noise where none existed. The question was whether the district in which plaintiff's house was situated might not be called a manufacturing district, being a spot where so many mills were clustered. The learned advocate said he had shown that the noise complained of could not materially intefere with the comforts of life. As Mr. Pedder had put it, it was such a noise as a person living in Marine Lines would hear from the passing of carriages on the Esplanade road—it was only just such a noise as any inhabitant of a large and populous town would experience from wheeled carriages passing. As to the nuisance from smell and cotton dust, that might be taken as abandoned. The plaintiff himself did not complain of it personally, he had already abandoned it when getting his interlocutory injunction; and the Court's order of the 5th December 1872 showed that such was the fact. Upon the whole, Mr. Scoble submitted that both as to smell and cotton dust certainly, and also as to smoke and noise, the plaintiff had failed to establish his right to an injunction. He was asserting his extreme right against the defendants, who were honestly and carefully trying to remove, as much as they could, every cause of complaint. After the plaintiff had received assurances to that effect, followed by acts, he rushed into Court, and, failing to establish his case, fell back upon charges of fraud against the defendants; and, therefore, the proper course for the Court would only be to dismiss the bill. The plaint was filed upon oath, and was a statement upon which a charge of perjury could lie. The plaintiff had come into Court with unclean hands: and his own evidence materially contradicted the important part of his plaint. He said defendants had taken no steps to abate the nuisance. This was false again, for not only did Mr. Morarjee Goculdas do so, but offered to take any other steps if the plaintiff afforded him facilities for so doing. He had expressed his willingness to do anything to obviate a nuisance long before the injunction was granted, and it was not the injunction which made him introduce the costly improvements, but that it took some time to get all the new apparatus out and to put it up. The application for an injunction was simply an attempt on the plaintiff's part to exercise his extreme right and to extort money. The defendants had a body of witnesses of the highest respectability and scientific knowledge, men of character and position, who would come forward and tell the Court that the plaintiff's complaints were preposterous and absurd. Instead of boldly making charges of fraud, he asked the Court to go on inferences, hints, and unworthy insinuations; and when he tried to eke out a case by such insinuations, he was not entitled to any benefit or indulgence from the Court. Looking, then, at all the facts of the case, the conduct of the plaintiff and the conduct of the defendants, the bill, said the learned counsel, should be dismissed.

Mr. Macpherson also addressed the Court, after which a number of respectable witnesses were called for the defendants. About fifteen more witnesses remain to be examined after the vacation.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACE MEETING, 1874.

STEWARDS.

Major-General Day, C. B	Surgeon-Major D'Altera, 40th Regiment.
Major-Genl. Montgomery, C.S.I	
Col. Wallace, C. B., R. H. A.	Captain Huyshe, D. A. Q. M. G.
Col. Cahusac, 16th N. L. I.	Colonel Bates, 29th N. L. I.
Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars.	C. Cheyne, Esq.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.—For all Maiden Galloways. 7 pounds in excess of weight for age and inches. 1¼ miles. Rs 300 from the fund. Winners, once 5 pounds, twice 7 pounds, thrice 10 pounds extra. Entrance on 15th August Rs 10, 1st October Rs. 80, 1st November Rs. 100, 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start.

THE HUSSAR CUP.—A piece of plate value Rs. 1,500, presented by the officers of the 3rd King's Own Hussars For maiden Arabs. Open to the officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. The cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Six years and aged to carry 10 stone; 5 years, 9 stone 10 pounds; 4 years, 9 stone 1 pound; 3 years, 8 stone 9 pound. Entrance on the 15 h August Rs. 100, 1st October Rs. 150, 1st December Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start, and Rs. 500 from the fund. G. R. One and a half miles.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. Winners of the season, once 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds extra. Entrance on the 15th August Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 100, 1st November Rs. 150, 1st December Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters, and Rs. 400 from the fund. One mile.

THE PONEY PLATE.—For all maiden ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10 stone, 2 pounds allowed for every 1 inch under. Entrance Rs 20, with Rs. 100 from the fund. 1 mile.

THE ARAB HACKS STAKES.—For all Arabs 10 stones 7 pounds each. G R. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20 with Rs. 100 from the fund. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 100, surplus over selling price to go to the fund.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

3RD K. O. HUSSARS' SUBALTERN'S CUP.—On its terms.

THE MHOW DERBY.—For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class raised 4 pounds. 1½ miles. Winners, once 5 pounds, twice 7 pounds extra, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters, and Rs 400 from the fund. The winner of the Trial Stakes 5 pounds extra in addition to any other penalty. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 50, 1st October 100, 1st November Rs 150, 1st December Rs 200.

N.B.—If only Australians start for this race the weights will be reduced 7 pounds.

THE JOWRAH PURSE.—A purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah. For all Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 pounds. Winners of the season, once 5 pounds, twice 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance on the 15th August Rs. 50, 1st October Rs. 100, 1st November Rs. 150, 1st December Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters.

THE GIVE AND TAKE.—For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches raised 1 stone. Maidens allowed 7 pounds. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 40 with Rs. 200 added from the fund.

THE SELLING STAKES.—For all horses. Horses valued at Rs. 1,000 to carry 11 stone, 7 pounds more or less for every 100 rupees over or under. Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. The winner to be put up to auction at the price entered. Half the surplus bid to go to the second horse, the other half to go to the fund. ½ mile. No allowance for sex will be made in this race.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24.

THE HOLKAR CUP.—A purse of Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Maharajah Holkar. Handicap for all Arabs. One and three-quarter miles. Entrance on the 15th August Rs. 40, 1st October Rs. 80, 1st November Rs. 100, 1st December Rs. 150, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters. The handicap to be published before noon on the 22nd December. Half forfeit for those not accepting the handicap.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—For all Galloways. Weight for inches raised 7 pounds. Maidens allowed 7 pounds. 1 mile. Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance on 15th August Rs. 40, 1st October Rs. 80, 1st December 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters. Winners of the season, once 5 pounds, twice 7 pounds extra.

THE DHAR PURSE.—A purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Rajah of Dhar. Handicap for all horses. One and three-quarter miles. Entrance on the 15th August Rs. 40, 1st October Rs. 80, 1st December Rs. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters. The handicap to be published before noon on the 22nd December. Half forfeit for those not accepting the handicap.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 20 with Rs. 100 from the fund. To close at noon on the 22nd December. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND C. B. HACK RACE.—Entrance Rs. 20 with 100 added. For Australians and Country breds. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone 7 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile. G. R. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 500; surplus over selling price to go to the fund.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28.

THE MHOW STEEPLECHASE.—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone. About 2½ miles over steeplechase course. Entrance Rs. 50, with 250 added. Entrance to be made before 8 a.m. on the 26th December.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE OF Rs. 250.—Forced handicap for English, Colonial, and country-bred horses that have won races to which Rs. 300 or more have been added during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won. Losers of the above classes can enter before 8 a.m. on the 26th December at Rs. 50. 1½ mile.

THE INDORE PURSE OF Rs 250.—Forced handicap for Arab horses that have won races to which Rs. 200 or more have been added. Entrance Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Entrance of losers to be made before 8 a.m. on the 26th December. 2 miles.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.—For all horses that have started and not won. Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 200 from the fund. 1 mile. Entrance to be made before 8 a.m. on the 26th December.

RULES OF MH

was, to the best of his recollection, obtained without his knowing anything about it.

13*th*.—That he in paragraph 11 of his letter aforesaid, and in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of his letter of the 7th of June 1873, falsely asserted that he could not very well read a mohurir's handwriting.

14*th*.—That he in the said letter of the 16th of May, No. A, and in subsequent letters, disgracefully attempted to place on his Mohurir Doorga Churn Deb the whole blame of the two orders aforesaid, which were passed on the 31st of December 1874, in the case of Joykristo Koiburto *versus* Judisthir and Shoroth.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

We transmit herewith, for your Grace's consideration, a copy of the paper scited below* having reference to the official conduct of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, of the Bengal Civil Service late Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet. From these papers your Grace will perceive that the charges made against this officer were so serious that we deemed it expedient to direct that an enquiry should be made into them in accordance with the procedure laid down by Act XXXVII. of 1850. In so doing we followed the precedent afforded by the case of Mr. P. Humphery, of the Bengal Civil Service, which was the subject of a special narrative forwarded to the Secretary of State under our despatch here cited (No. 93, dated the 12th August 1870), and which is in many particulars similar to the case now before us. The enquiry was held at Sylhet under the orders of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, and the report submitted by the Commission forms one of the enclosures of the letter from the Government of Bengal dated the 20th December last.

2. The nature of the issues referred to the Commission is such that they cannot all be decided with the same degree of certainty; but the Commision have evidently spared no pains in making their investigation and we find no reason to differ from the conclusions, which they have unanimously adopted. We observed that on the third article in the list of charges Mr. Banerjea was acquitted; and we should add that in forming our judgment upon the whole case we have virtually set aside the first and second articles, as containing charges comparatively slight and subordinate. Nevertheless we are of opinion that all the charges, except one, are proved.

3. Therefore, as we concur with Sir George Campbell in accepting the conclusions of the Commission, we could hardly avoid concurring in his recommendation that Mr. Banerjea should be removed from the Civil Service, even if we agreed with the Lieutenant-Governor that the worst feature of the case was that which is put forward as such in the 9th paragraph of the letter, dated the 20th December 1873, from the Bengal Government. But while we think that the censure passed in that letter by Sir George Campbell upon this part of Mr. Banerjea's conduct is deserved, we consider that the investigation has disclosed that which in a Judge is a yet worse offence than dishonest fabrication of his judicial record, or than false assertions and attempts to shift the blame upon others. It discloses a palpable abuse by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea of his judicial powers, and the infliction by him of injustice on innocent persons for the purpose of screening his own faults. They are the charges which appear to us the most serious. There are numbered 5, 6, 8, 9 in the list furnished to the Commission—and we now proceed shortly to state the nature of them.

4. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Banerjea's irregularities and his dilatory procedure as a Magistrate had already been animadverted on by his official superior, and that at the end of 1872 the case of the prosecution against Judishthir and Shoroth was in such a condition that Mr. Banerjea found himself liable to be called to an account for his slovenly conduct of it. To avoid detection he passed on the 31st December 1872 what has been called the *firar* order, that is, the order to enter the two accused persons as absconded. Now in the latter part of December 1872 Mr. Banerjea was sitting at Sylhet. He had intended, it seems, to go to Abidabad, and there to try this case. Judishthir had been ordered to attend at Abidabad and had obeyed that order. He was at large on bail, his surety being one Kali Koomar, a pleader practising in the Court at Sylhet.

5. In this state of things Mr. Banerjea on the 28th of December suddenly called on Kali Koomar to produce Judishthir at once. Kali Koomar reminded the Magistrate that Judishthir was at Abidabad in obedience to the Court's order, and asked for a fortnight's time to produce him at Sylhet. Of course such a postponement would have prevented the making of any order recording the man as *firar*, or absconded. But Mr. Banerjea would only allow time until 31st December, and, notwithstanding the remontrances of Kali Koomar, and his representation that it was physically impossible to send to Abidabad and procure Judishthir's attendance by the 31st, Mr. Banerjea peremptorily ordered Kalli Koomar to produce Judishthir by that day under penalty of forfeiting Rs. 150, the amount of his bailbond.

6. Early in the morning of the 31st December the names of Judishthir and Shorth were called, and on their non-appearance the *firar* order was made, placing the name of these two men upon the register of accused persons absconded; the object being as the Commission explain, that Mr. Banerjea's neglect to dispose of this particular case within the calendar year might escape censure. It happened however, that Judishthir, so far from absconding, had of his own accord set out to seek the Magistrate, and so had arrived at Sylhet on the 30th. In the forenoon of the 31st (between 10 and 11 o'clock) Kali Koomar took Judishthir to the Court, and called Mr. Banerjea's attention to his presence. Mr. Banerjea, however, merely said that he wanted the other defendant Shoruth, and then occupied himself with writing. He did not discharge the *firar* order as against Judishthir though the man was there before his eyes; but on the contrary, after having on the 28th December peremptorily required Kali Koomar to produce the man for whom he was surety, when the man had been produced the Magistrate refused to release the surety; and instead of releasing him, made an order that his petition to be released should stand over till the next hearing of the case. An altercation took place between Kali Koomar and the Court writer, varied by appeals to Mr. Banerjea himself, all which (according to the evidence) he pretended not to hear, keeping down his head and writing. Ultimately Kali Koomar left the Court, his brother pleaders intimating that they would be his witnesses as to what had taken place.

7. Contemporaneously with the *firar* order was given (as would seem to be the custom) an order to issue warrants for the arrest of the absconded persons. Such a warrant was issued against Judishthir on the 4th of January 1873, and he was subjected in consequence to the hardship of unnecessary arrest and confinement. As to these warrants, the finding of the Commission is that "Mr. Banerjea on the 31st December deliberately ordered their issue, that he knew that Judishthir was subsequently brought into his Court by Kali Koomar, and that he nevertheless failed to withdraw the order for his (Judishthir's) arrest." Paragraph 36 of Commission's report.

8. Mr Banerjea's sole defence is that all these things were done quite unconsciously by him, that he knew nothing of the orders recording these men as absconded and postponing disposal of the surety's application to be released, and that his signatures to these orders were taken without his knowledge. He says also that he heard nothing of Kali Koomar's urgent oral application for release. This is a story which no one who has officially enquired into the case has found himself able to believe. We find, therefore, that, both in his treatment of Judishthir and in his treatment of Kali Koomar, Mr. Benerjea committed an intentional violation of justice, and caused substantial wrong, in order to cover his own judicial irregularities.

9. Mr. Banerjea's eventual acquittal of the two defendants is found by the Commission to be a wilful mis-decision of the case. If this be so, it constitutes a third instance of his abuse of judicial powers to screen himself from the consequence of failure in the performance of his duty. But though there is good reason to believe that the Commission are right, it cannot be positively asserted that the acquittal is not explicable by other considerations. We have, therefore, dwelt particularly on his treatment of Judishthir and Kali Koomar, which seems to us absolutely inexplicable on any hypothesis other than the wrong motive which the Commission attribute to him.

10. We doubt whether the interests of justice can ever be safe in the hands of an officer who has shown such a want of conscientious regard either for his own duties as a Magistrate or for the rights of others, and we consider that it would be a very bad example to continue in the service of the Government one who has manifested such a determination to make his power as a Judge the means of hiding his own misconduct, and who for this purpose has not hesitated to commit acts of injustice towards those who are brought under his judicial authority. We are unable to allow that Mr. Banerjea's youth, or the absence of judicious official supervision to which the Commission have alluded, (paragraph 10 of Commission's Report) can be accepted in palliation of such offences, which are of a kind affecting the public service much more materially than the misconduct for which Mr. Humphery's removal from the Civil Service was recommended in 1870 by the Government of India in the despatch (12th August 1870) which we have already quoted. And we feel that we have no other course than to recommend to your Grace that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea be removed from the Covenanted Civil Service.

11. If our recommendation in this case be confirmed, your Grace may probably see fit to permit us to make some compassionate allowance to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, such as has been frequently made to officers who have been dismissed from the Indian Civil Service. Having regard to the circumstances of this case, to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's position in India, and to the fact that Natives of India constantly earn but a small pension after a long and honourable service, we propose that the allowance which may be granted to Mr. Banerjea for his life shall not exceed fifty rupees monthly.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 6th of February, No. 9 of 1874, relative to the case of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea of the Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Your Lordship in Council after a full investigation by a commission appointed under the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1850, considering Mr. Banerjea to have been guilty of falsehood and of a palpable abuse of his judicial powers, has recommended his dismissal from the service of Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has also arrived at a similar conclusion.

4. I am compelled, with great regret to state that I concur in the views expressed by your Lordship in Council, and that I must direct the removal of Mr. S. N. Banerjea from the Civil Service.

5. I will accord my sanction to the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. Banerjea.

* From the Government of Bengal, No. 3489, dated 29th July 1873, and enclosures.
To ditto, No. 2820, dated 1st September 1873.
From ditto, No. 3443, dated 20th December 1873, and enclosures numbered 1 and 2.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MR. W. R. GREG'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

THE following fine passage forms the conclusion of the Introduction to the new edition (London: 1874) of Mr. Greg's *Creed of Christendom*:—

And now, having reached a time of life when most subjects are grave, and when some have grown very solemn—when the angry passions of the controversialist can find no breath or aliment in the thin calm atmosphere of fading years—when egotism has little left to gather round it—and when few sentiments survive in pristine vividness but the love of nature and the reverence for truth,—I may be allowed one parting word, which, though personal, will scarcely be deemed obtrusive. I not only disclaim any position or feeling of antagonism to Christianity; I claim to have written this book on behalf, and in the cause, of the religion of Jesus, rightly understood. I entirely repudiate the pretensions of those whom I hold to have specially misconceived and obscured that religion, to be its exclusive or rightful representatives. I hold that thousands of the truest servants of our Lord are to be found among those who decline to wear what it is the fashion to pronounce his livery, with the grotesque and hideous facings of each successive age. I resent as an arrogant assumption the habitual practice of refusing the name of Christian to all who shrink away from or assail the errors and corruptions with which its official defenders have overlaid the faith of Christ. And I can find no words of adequate condemnation for the shallow insolence of men who are not ashamed to fling the name of "atheist" on all whose conceptions of the Deity are purer, loftier, more Christian than their own. Those who dare to dogmatise about His nature or His purposes prove by that very daring their hopeless incapacity even to grasp the skirts or comprehend the conditions of that mighty problem.* Even if the human intellect could reach the truth about Him, human language would hardly be adequate to give expression to the transcendant thought. Meanwhile, recognising and realising this with an unfeigned humbleness which yet has nothing disheartening in its spirit, my own conception—perhaps from early mental habit, perhaps from incurable and very conscious metaphysical inaptitude—approaches far nearer to the old current image of a personal God than to any of the sublimated substitutes of modern thought. Strauss's "Universum," Comte's "Humanity," even Mr. Arnold's "Stream of Tendency that makes for Righteousness," excite in me no enthusiasm, command from me no worship. I cannot pray to the "Immensities" and the "Eternities" of Carlyle. They proffer me no help; they vouchsafe no sympathy, they suggest no comfort. It may be that such a Personal God is a mere anthropomorphic creation. It may be—as philosophers with far finer instruments of thought than mine affirm—that the conception of such a being, duly analysed, is demonstrably a self-contradictory one. But at least, in resting in it, I rest in something I almost seem to realise; at less I share the view which Jesus indisputably held of the Father whom he obeyed, communed with, and worshipped; at least I escape the indecent familiarity and the perilous rashness, stumbling now into the grotesque, now into the blasphemous, of the infallible creed-concoctors who stand confidently ready with their two-foot rule to measure the immeasurable, to define the infinite, to describe in precise scholastic phraseology the nature of the incomprehensible, and the substance of the great Spirit of the universe.

I have but one word more to say—and that is an expression of unfeigned *amazement*—to strong as almost to throw into the shade every other sentiment, and increasing with every year of reflection, and every renewed perusal of the genuine words and life of Jesus—that, out of anything so simple, so beautiful, so just, so loving, and so grand, *could* have grown up or been extracted anything so marvellously unlike its original as the current creeds of Christendom; that so turbid a torrent *could* have flowed from so pure a fountain, and yet persist in claiming that fountain as its source; that any combination of human passion, perversity, and misconception *could* have reared such a superstructure upon such foundations. Out of the teaching of perhaps the most sternly anti-sacerdotal prophet who ever inaugurated a new religion, has been built up (among the Catholics and their feeble imitators here) about the most pretentious and oppressive priesthood that ever weighed down the enterprise and the energy of the human mind. Out of the life and words of a master, whose every act and accent breathed love and mercy and confiding hope to the whole race of man, has been distilled (among Calvinists and their cognates) a creed of general damnation and of black despair. Christ set at naught "observances," and trampled upon those prescribed with a rudeness that bordered on contempt:—Christian worship, in its most prevailing form, has been made almost to *consist* in rites and ceremonies, in sacraments and feasts and fasts and periodic prayers. Christ preached personal righteousness, with its roots going deep down into the inner nature, as the one thing needful:—his accredited messengers and professed followers say No! purity and virtue are filthy rags, salvation is to be purchased only through vicarious merits and "imputed" holiness. Jesus taught his disciples to trust in, and to worship a tender Father, lon-gsuffering and plenteous in mercy—those who speak in his name in these later days tell us rather of a relentless judge, in whose picture, as they draw it, it is hard to recognise either justice or compassion. In Christ's grand and simple creed, expressed in his plainest words, "eternal life" was the assured inheritance of those who loved God with all their hearts, who loved their neighbours as themselves, and who walked purely, humbly, and beneficently while on earth:—in the Christian sect and churches of to-day, in their recognised formularies and their elaborate creeds, all this is repudiated as infantine and obsolete; the official means and purchase money of salvation are altogether changed; eternal life is reserved for those, and for those only, who accept or profess a string of metaphysical propositions conceived in a scholastic brain and put into scholastic phraseology; and to crown the whole, a Hell is conceived so horrible as to make Heaven an impossibility,—for what must be the temper of the Elect Few who could taste an hour's felicity while the immeasurable myriads of their dearest fellow-beings—their husbands and wives, their mothers, their children were writhing in eternal torments within sight and hearing of *their* paradise? Theologians transmogrify the pure precepts and devotion of Jesus into a religion as nearly as possible their opposite and then decree that whoever will not adopt their travesty "without doubt shall perish everlastingly." It is the old spectacle which so disturbed Jeremiah, reproduced in our own days: "A wonderful and a horrible thing is committed in the land; the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule through their means; and, the people love to have it so: *and what will be the end thereof?*"

Park Lodge, September 1873.

* It must be that the light divine,
That on your soul is pleased to shine,
Is other than what falls on mine:

For you can fix and formalise
The power on which you raise your eyes,
And trace him in his palace skies.

You can perceive and almost touch
His attributes as such and such—
Almost familiar over much.

You can his thoughts and ends display,
In fair historical array,
From Adam to the judgment-day.

I cannot think Him here or there—
I think Him ever everywhere—
Unfading light, unstified air.

The two Theologies: Palm Leaves, by Lord Houghton.

A FEMALE graduate of the medical department of Iowa University has taken the first prize for the best performed dissection in surgical anatomy in a class consisting of 24 young men and one other young woman.

THE Poet Laureate has written a letter to a New York correspondent, which has found its way into print. A Dr. F. G. Lee, it appears, having stigmatised the line in "In Memoriam,"

"Ring in the Christ that is to be,"

as unorthodox, Mr. Tennyson writes: "I may remark that I have not written 'that *other* Christ to be.' Apparently your correspondent has never heard of the Second Advent. There was a fair way for him to walk in, but he puts his own stumbling-block thereon, and when he has broken his shins against it, would fain break my head too."

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

AMONG Dr. Livingstone's papers received at the Foreign Office was found the following letter, addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*:—

My dear Sir,—When endeavouring to give you some idea of the slave trade and its attendant evils in this country, it was necessary to keep far within the truth in order not to be thought guilty of exaggeration. But in sober seriousness, the subject does not admit of being overdrawn. To exaggerate its enormities is a simple impossibility; and the accounts given by Sir S. Baker of the atrocious proceedings of the White Nile slave traders tally exactly with my own observations of the traffic in the hands of the Arabs and half-caste Portuguese further south. The sights I have seen, though common incidents of the so-called trade are so terribly nauseous that I always strive to drive them from memory; and, in cases of other disagreeable recollections, I can in time succeed in consigning them to oblivion. These slaving scenes, however, come back unbidden and unwelcome, and sometimes make me start up at dead of night horrified by their vividness. To some this may appear weak and unphilosophical, since it is alleged that the whole human family has passed through slavery as one of the stages of development from the lowest state of bestiality, cannibalism, stone, bronze, iron ages. Idolatry and slavery, it is said, are portions of the ascending education of mankind. The propagators of these views have many interesting facts in their favour, and every educated man receives new facts gladly, though he may not be able to explain them or reconcile them to other facts previously known. He hopes that they may yet be pro ved to be portions of light from above. One must admire the industry of many ardent searchers after scientific truth—men really noble in their life-long aims—following truth wherever they may lead; and it must be conceded that real investigators are by no means bigoted. If our stupid human race still needs the outrageous schooling of slavery and the slave trade, it is in a bad way still, and one might almost vote for allowing it to d'e out. It may have been want of charity on my part, but I was so frequently asked when in England, "Would these Africans work for one?" "Yes, if you could pay them." This answer produced such a palpable lengthening of visage that I suspected my questioners had been speculating on getting them to work for nothing—in fact, be slave-owners. I fear that a portion at least of the sympathy in England for what simple folk called the "Southern cause" was a lurking liking to be slave-owners themselves. One Englishman at least tried to put his theory of getting the inferior race to work for nothing into practice. He was brother to a member of Parliament for a large and rich constituency and when his mother died she left him 2000l. With this he bought a waggon and oxen at the Cape of Good Hope, and an outfit composed chiefly of *papier-maché* snuff-boxes, each of which had a looking-glass outside and another inside the lid; these, he concluded, where the "sinews of war." He made his way to my mission-station, more than a thousand miles inland, and then he found that his snuff-boxes would not even buy food On asking the reason for investing in that trash, he replied that in reading a book of travels he saw that the natives were fond of peering into looking-glasses and liked snuff; and he thought that he might obtain ivory in abundance for these luxuries. I gathered from his conversation that he had even speculated on being made a chief. He said that she knew a young man who had so speculated, and I took it to be himself. We supported him for about a couple of months, but our stores were fast drawing to a close. We were then recently married, and the young housekeeper could not bear to appear inhospitable to a fellow-countryman. I relieved her by feeling an inward call to visit another tribe. "Oh!" said our dependent, "I shall go too." "You had better not," was the reply, and no reason assigned. He civilly left some scores of his snuff-boxes, but I could never use them either. He frequently reiterated, "People think these blacks stupid and ignorant, but, by George, they would sell any Englishman." We surely have but few men of such as silly type as this.

I may now give an idea of the state of supreme bliss for the attainment of which all the atrocities of the so-called Arabs are committed in Central Africa. In conversing with a half-caste Arab Prince he advanced the opinion, which I believe is general among them, that all women were utterly and irretrievably bad. I admitted that some were no better than they should be, but the majority were unmistakably good and trustworthy. He insisted that the reason why we English allowed our wives so much liberty was because we did not know them so well as Arabs did. "No, no," he added, "no woman can be good. No Arab woman, no English woman can be good. All must be bad." And then he praised his own and countrymen's wisdom and cunning in keeping their wives from ever seeing other men. A rough joke as to making themselves turnkeys, or, like the inferior animals, bulls over herds, turned the edge of his invectives; and he ended by an invitation to his harem, to show that he could be as liberal as the English. Captain S. of her Majesty's corvette ——, accepted the invitation also to be made overlasting friends by eating bread with the Prince's imprisoned wives. The Prince's mother, a stout lady of about 45, came first into the room where we sat with her son. When young she must have been very pretty, and she still retained many of her former good looks. She shook hands, inquired for our welfare, and, to please us, sat on a chair, though it would have been more agreeable for her to squat on a mat. She then asked the captain if he knew Admiral Wyvil, who formerly, as commodore, commanded the Cape station. It turned out that, many years before, an English ship was wrecked at the island on which she lived, and this good lady had received all the lady passengers into her house, and lodged them courteously. The admiral had called to thank her, and gave her a written testimonial, acknowledging her kindness. She now wished to write to him for old acquaintance's sake, and the captain promised to convey the letter. She did not seem to confirm her son's low opinion of women. A red cloth screen was lifted from a door in front of where we sat, and the Prince's chief wife entered in gorgeous apparel. She came forward with a pretty jaunty step, and with a pleasant smile held out a neat little sweet cake, off which we each broke a morsel and ate it. She had a fine frank address, and talked and looked just as a fair English lady does who wishes her husband's friends to feel themselves perfectly at home. Her large, beautiful, jet-black eyes rivetted the attention for some time before we could notice the adornments, on which great care had evidently been bestowed. Her head was crowned with a tall scarlet hat of nearly the same shape as that of the Jewish high priest, or that of some of the lower ranks of Catholic clergymen. A tight-fitting red jacket, profusely decked with gold lace, reached to the waist, and allowed about a finger's breadth of the skin to appear between it and the upper edge of the skirt, which was of white Indian muslin, dotted over with tambourine spots of crimson silk. The drawers came nearly to the ankles, on which were thick silver bangles, and the feet were shod with grsenish yellow slippers turned up at the toes, and roomy enough to make it probable she had neither corns nor bunions. Around her neck were many gold and silver chains, and she had earrings not only in the lobes of the ears, but others in holes made all round the rims. Gold and silver bracelets of pretty Indian workmanship decked the arms, and rings of the same material, set with precious stones graced every finger and each thumb. A lady alone could describe the rich and rare attire; so I leave it. The only flaw in the get-up was short hair. It is so kept for the convenience of drying soon after the bath. To our Northern eyes it had a tinge too much of the masculine. While talking with this the chief lady of the hareem, a second entered and performed the ceremony of breaking bread too. She was quite as gaily dressed, about eighteen years of age of perfect form, and taller than the chief lady. Her short hair was oiled and smoothed down, and a little ear cultivated in front of each ear; this was pleasantly feminine. She spoke little, but her really resplendent eyes did all save talk; they were of a brownish shade and lustrous; like the "een of Jennie Deans, filled wi' tears, they glanced like lamour beads" ("Lamour," *Scotice* for amber). The lectures of Mr. Hancock, at Charing-cross Hospital, London, long ago, have made me look critically on eyes ever since. A third lady entered and broke bread also. She was plain as compared with her sister houris, but the child of the chief man of those parts. Their complexion was fair brunette. The Prince remarked that he had only three wives, though his rank entitled him to twelve. The mother of the Prince had just before this earnestly begged a gentleman to remonstrate with him because he was ruining himself by devotion to three. A dark slave woman, dressed like, but less gaudily than her superiors, now entered with a tray and tumblers of sweet sherbet. Having drunk thereof, flowers were presented, and then coolie nut for chewing. The head lady wrapped up enough for a quid in a leaf, and handed it to each of us, and to please her we chewed a little. It is slightly bitter and astringent, and like the Kola nut of West Africa, is probably little-indeed as a tonic and preventive of fever. The lady superior mixed lime with her own and others' good large quids. This made the saliva flow freely, and it tinged a brick-red colour as the chief lady squirted the red saliva quite artistically all over the floor On asking the reason why the mother took no lime in her quid, and kept her teeth quite white, she replied that the reason was she had been one pilgrimage to Mecca, and was a Hadjee. The whole scene of the visit was like a gorgeous picture. The ladies had tried to please us, and were thoroughly successful. We were delighted with a sight of the life in a harem; but, whether from want of wit or wisdom, or something else, I should still vote for the one wife system. Having tried it for some eighteen years, I would not exchange a monogamic hareem, with some merry laughing noisy children, for any polygamous gathering in Africa or the world. It scarcely belongs to the picture, which I have attempted to draw as favourably as possible in order to show the supreme good for the sake of the possible attainment of which the halfcaste Arabs perpetrate all the atrocities of the slave trade; but a short time after this visit the Prince fled on board our steamer for protection from creditors. He was misled by one calling himself Colonel Aboo, who went about the world saying he was a persecuted Christian. At a spot some eighty miles SW of the south end of Tanganyika stands the stockaded village of the chief Chitimbwa. A war had commenced between a party of Arabs numbering 600 guns, and the chief of the district situated west of Chitimbwa, while I was at the south end of the lake. The Arabs hearing that an Englishman was in the country, naturally inquired where he was, and the natives, fearing that mischief was intended, denied positively that they had ever seen him. They then strongly advised me to take refuge on an inhabited island; but not explaining their reasons, I am sorry to think that I suspected them of a design to make me a prisoner, which they could easily have done by removing the canoes—the island being a mile from the land. They afterwards told me how nicely they had cheated the Arabs and saved me from harm. The end of the lake is in a deep cup-shaped cavity, with sides running sheer down at some parts 2000 feet into the water. The rocks, of red clay schist, crop out among the sylvan vegetation, and here and there pretty cascades leap down the precipices forming a landscape of surpassing beauty. Herds of elephants, buffaloes and antelopes enliven the scene, and, with the stockaded villages embowered in palms along the shores of the peaceful water, realise the idea of Xenophon's Paradise. When about to leave the village of Mbette or Pambette, down there, and climb up the steep path by which we had descended, the wife of the chief came forward and said to her husband and the crowd looking at us packing up our things, "Why do you allow this man to go away? He will certainly fall into the hands of the Mazitu (here called Batuba), and you know it and are silent." On inquiry it appeared certain that these marauders where then actually plundering the villages up above the precipices at the foot of which we sat. We waited six days, and the villages kept watch on an ant-hill outside the stockade, all the time looking up for the enemy. When we did at last ascend we saw the well-known lines of march of the Mazitu—straight as arrows through the country, without any regard to the native paths, and in the details of their plundering, for in this case there was no bloodshed. We found that the really benevolent lady had possessed accurate information. On going thence round the end of the lake, we came to the village of Karambo, at the confluence of a large river, and the head man refused us a passage across, "Because," said he, "the Arabs have been fighting with the people west of us; and two of their people have since been killed, though only in search of ivory. You wish to go round by the west of the lake, and the people may suppose that you are Arabs; and I dare not allow you to run the risk of being killed by mistake." On seeming to disbelieve, Karambo drew his finger across his throat, and said, "If at any time you discover that I have spoken falsely I give you leave to cut my throat." That same afternoon two Arab slaves came to the village in search of ivory, and confirmed every word Karambo had spoken.

Unable to go north west we turned off to go due south 150 miles or so; then proceed west till past the disturbed district, and again resume our northing. But on going some 60 miles we heard that the Arab camp was 20 miles further south, and we went to hear the news. The reception was extremely kind, for this party consisted of gentlemen from Zanzibar, and of a very different stamp from the murderers we afterwards saw in Manyuema. They were afraid that the chief with whom they had been fighting might flee southwards, and that in going that way I might fall into his hands. Being now recovered, I could readily believe them, and they being eager ivory traders as readily believed me when I asserted that a continuance of hostilities meant shutting up the ivory market. No one would like to sell if he stood a chance of being shot. Peace, therefore, was to be made; but the process of "mixing blood," forming a matrimonial alliance with the chief's daughter, &c., required three and a half months, and during long intervals of that time I remained at Chitimbwa's. The stockade was situated by a rivulet, and had a dense grove of high damp-loving trees round a spring on one side, and open country pretty well cultivated, on the other. It was cold, and over 4,700 feet above the sea, with a good deal of forest land and ranges of hills in the distance. The Arabs were on the west side of the stockade, and one of Chitimbwa's wives at once vacated her house on the east side for my convenience. Chitimbwa was an elderly man, with grey hair and beard, and of quiet, self-possessed manners. He had five wives, and my hut being one of the circle which their houses formed, and often sat reading or writing outside, I had a good opportunity of seeing the domestic life in this Central African hareem, without appearing to be prying. The chief wife, the mother of Chitimbwa's son and heir, was somewhat aged, but was the matron in authority over the establishment. The rest were young, with fine shapes, pleasant countenances, and nothing of the West Coast African about them. Three of them had each a child, making, with the eldest son, a family of four children to Chitimbwa. The matron seemed to reverence her husband, for when she saw him approaching she invariably went out of the way and knelt down till he had passed. It was the time of year for planting and weeding the plantations, and the regular routine work of all the families in the town was nearly as follows:—Between three and four o'clock in the morning, when the howling of the hyenas and growling of the lions or leopards told that they had spent the night fasting, the first human sounds heard were those of the good wives knocking off the red coals from the ends of the sticks in the fire, and raising up a blaze to which young and old crowded for warmth from the cold, which at this time is the most intense of the twety-four hours. Some Psang smoker lights his pipe and makes the place ring with his nasty screaming, stridulous coughing. Then the cocks begin to crow (about 4 a.m.) and the women call to each other to make ready to march. They go off to their gardens in companies and keep up a brisk loud conversation, with a view to frighten away any lion or buffalo that may not yet have retired, and for this the human voice is believed to be efficacious. The gardens, or plantations, are usually a couple of miles from the village. This is often for the purpose of securing safety for the crops from their own goats or cattle, but more frequently for the sake of the black loamy soil near the banks of rivulets. This they prefer for maize and dura (*holcus sorghum*), while for a small species of millet, called mileza, they select a patch in the forest, which they manure by burning the branches of trees. The distances which the good wives willingly go to get the soil best adapted for different plants makes their arrival just about dawn. Fire has been brought from home, and a little pot is set on with beans or pulse—something that requires long simmering—and the whole family begins to work at what seems to give them real pleasure. The husband, who had marched in front of each little squad with a spear and little axe over his shoulder, at once begins to cut off all the sprouts on the stumps left in clearing the ground. All bushes also fall to his share, and all the branches of the tall trees too hard to be cut down are filed round the root, to be fired when dry. He must also cut branches to make a low fence round the plantation, for few wild beasts like to cross over anything having the appearance of human workmanship. The wart hog having a great weakness for ground nuts, otherwise called pignuts (*Arachis hypogœa*), must be circumvented by a series of pitfalls, or a deep ditch, and earthen dyke all round the nut plot. If any other animal has made free with the food of the family, papa carefully examines the trail of the intruder—makes a deep pitfall in it, covers it carefully over—and every day it is most interesting matter to see whether the thief has been taken for the ot. The mother works away vigorously with her hoe, often adding new patches of virgin land to that already under cultivation. The children help removing the weeds and grass which she has uprooted into heaps to be dried and burned. They seem to know and watch every plant in the field. It is all their own; no one is stinted as to the land he may cultivate; the more they plant the more they have to eat and to spare. In some parts of Africa the labour falls almost exclusively on the women, and the males are represented as atrociously cruel to them. It was not so here, nor is it so in Central Africa generally; indeed, the women have often decidedly the upper hand. The observances by law and custom were the work of the men; the weeding was the work of the whole family, and so was the reaping.

When the grain is dry it is pounded in a large wooden mortar to separate the scales from the seed. A dexterous toss of the hand drives all the chaff to one side of the vessel. This is lifted out and then the dust is tossed out by another peculiar up and down, half-horizontal motion of the vessel, difficult to describe or do, which leaves the grain quite clean. It is then ground into fine meal by a horizontal motion of the upper millstone, to which the whole weight is applied, and at each stroke the flour is shoved off the further end of the nether millstone. The flour finished, late in the afternoon, at the time maidens go forth to draw water, the lady poises a huge earthen pot on her head, fills it full at the rivulet, and though containing ten or twelve gallons, balances it on her head, and, without lifting up her hand, walks jauntily home. They have meat but seldom and make relishes for the porridge into which the flour is cooked of the leaves of certain wild and cultivated plants; or they roast some ground nuts, grind them fine, and make a curry. They seem to know that oily matter such as the nuts contain is requisite to modify their otherwise farinaceous food, and some even grind a handful of castor-oil nuts with the grain for the same purpose. The husband having employed himself in the afternoon in making mats for sleeping on, in preparing skins for clothing, or in making new handles for hoes or cutting out wooden bowls, joins the family in the evening, and all partake abundantly of the chief meal of the day before going off to sleep. They have considerable skill in agriculture, and great shrewdness in selecting the soils proper for different kinds of produce. When Bishop Mackenzie witnessed their operations in the field, he said to me, "When I was in England and spoke in public meetings about our mission, I mentioned that among other things I meant to teach them agriculture, but now I see that the Africans know a great deal more about it than I do." One of his associates earnestly desiring to benefit the people to whom he was going, took lessons in basket-making before he left England; but the specimens of native workmanship he met with everywhere led him to conclude that he had better say nothing about his acquisition; in fact, he could "not hold a candle to them." The foregoing is as fair an example of the everyday life of the majority of the people in Central Africa as I can give. It is truly represents surface life in an African village as the other case does the surface condition in an Arab hareem. In other parts the people appear to travellers in much worse light. The tribes lying more towards the east coast, who have been much visited by Arab slavers, are said to be in a state of chronic warfare—the men always ready to rob and plunder, and the women scarcely ever cultivating enough of food for the year. That is the condition to which all Arab slaving tends. Captain Speke revealed a state of savagism and brutality in Uganda of which I have no experience. The murdering by wholesale of the chief Mteza or Mtesa would not be tolerated among the tribes I have visited. The slaughter of headmen's daughters would elsewhere than in Uganda insure speedy assasination. I have no reason to suppose that Speke was mistaken in his statement as to the numbers of women led away to execution, though the most intelligent of two hundred Baganda-Mteza's people now here assert that many were led away to become field labourers, and one seen by Grant with her hoe on her head seems to countenance the idea; but their statements are of small account as compared with those of Speke and Grant, for they now all know that cold blooded murder like that of Mteza is detested by all the civilised, and they naturally wish to smooth the matter over. The remedy open to all other tribes in Central Africa is desertion. The tyrant soon finds himself powerless. His people have quietly removed to other chiefs, and never return. The tribes subjected by the Makololo had hard times of it, but nothing like butchery of Mteza. A large body went off to the north. Another sent to Zette refused to return, and seventeen sent with me to the Shire for medicine for the chief did the same thing. When the chief died the tribe broke up and scattered. Mteza seems to be an unwhipped fool. We all know rich men who would have been much better fellows if they had ever got bloody noses and sound thrashings at school. The two hundred of his people here have been detained many months, and have become thoroughly used to the country; but not one of them wishes to remain. The apparent willingness to be trampled in the dust by Mteza is surprising.

(*To be continued.*)

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